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## John Hay.

The Hon. JOHN HAY, Secretary of State since Oct. 1, 1898, sailed from New York yesterday for the Mediterranean on a voyage of recuperation.

May he return to duty at the end of his trip fully restored to health! His seven years service to the nation and the world has been as arduous as honorable. During that time he has earned his way to the foremost place among living diplohis lofty aims, his extraordinary qualities of mind and character and his un- Governor. flagging but unostentatious industry.

" Rest is not quitting the busy career; Rest is the fitting of self to its sphere."

## A Tax on Coffee?

The coffee importation of the United States last year was 1,112,703,546 pounds. A duty of five cents a pound on that quantity would yield \$55,000,000. This would go far toward wiping out the Treasury deficit. It is possible that it would go far toward wiping out Republican majorities at the next election.

There is no doubt that there has been quiet discussion of the imposition of such a tariff, although no rate has been fixed upon. The discussion has not gone quite so far as that. But, on the basis of last year's importation, each cent of duty means about \$11,000,000. The import price for last year averaged a fraction less than eight cents per pound. Just what influence increased cost would have on the quantity consumed it is impossible to say. The imports of last year were the largest in our history, yet the average price was from half a cent to a cent and a half above the prices which have prevailed since 1897. Ten years ago the average import price was 14.7 cents a pound. But the succeeding years have accustomed American consumers to lower prices, and an increase caused by a tariff would certainly cause a roar which would not be raised if an increase followed a shortage in market supply.

This is illustrated in the case of sugar, for which we are now paying about \$90,-000,000 more than we paid a few years ago. Had this increase been caused by a tariff advance, Congressmen would have heard from their constituents, as they probably will if they discuss the enactment of a coffee tax.

The argument that a tariff should be imposed for the double purpose of revenue and for the stimulation of coffee growing in our island possessions should command a most careful consideration, if it is honestly advanced. The potential supply from those areas is certain, both in quantity and quality. Porto Rico supplies a superior grade, but its greatest possible crop would not supply one-tenth of our needs. Hawaii and the Philippines are also possible producers of high grade coffee. But the important question concerns the lower grades, such as are now used by our millions of consumers at the rate of eleven pounds a year for every man, weman and child in the country. This is the doubtful feature.

As the alternative to an increase in revenue to cover a deficit, it might be suggested that a very good way would be to effect economies in administration and thereby reduce expenditures. A period of industrial prosperity has made us a little careless, and perhaps a little extravagant. There seems to be a fair opportunity for patriotic statesmen to spend a little energy in the direction of administrative economies, and so avoid necessity for increasing an already high

# The Strange Situation in Colorado.

It is unfortunate that there were not enough friends of good order in Colorado last November to elect James H. Peabody Governor beyond all cloud or possibility of doubt. It is still more unfortunate for Colorado, the Republican party and, indeed, the whole country if there is any taint of fraud, irregularity, bargain or faction about his title to brief occupancy

of the office. The official canvass of the election returns by the Colorado General Assembly showed a plurality of 9,774 votes for ALVA ADAMS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and he was duly inaugurated Jan. 10. Governor PEABODY, positive that he had been reelected, contested the election. The high public excitement, that had raged too long, continued, There was danger of illegality and violence. The face of things looked ominous. We have always to keep in mind that the Colorado atmosphere makes hair trigger nerves and emotions.

General Assembly appointed a contest before. committee of eighteen Republicans and reports were made to the joint convention. Fourteen Republican members, by of the new novels lack substantiality throwing out, on charges of Democratic fraud and conspiracy, the whole vote in 164 Denver precincts and 28 other prethe contest be dismissed. The nine Demo- including an occasional trip to Europe opinion, whether it be the result of fair- per cent. royalty a later generation could

on the part of the dissenters, gave an air of weakness to Governor PEABODY's case, whatever its original merits, and clouded his title.

So much it is particularly our duty to say, since we strongly urged Governor PEABODY'S reelection and applauded warmly his public conduct.

The Colorado General Assembly consists of 68 Republicans and 31 Democrats. In joint convention, March 16, it voted, 51 to 41, to put out ADAMS and to put in PEABODY. Ten Republicans voted against the latter. Some of the hair trigger friends of Mr. ADAMS begged him to hang on by force. He wisely refused, as Governor PEABODY had refused two months earlier.

Mr. PEABODY and a majority of the Republicans in the Legislature held that ADAMS was elected, on the face of the returns, by conspiracy and fraud. Mr. ADAMS and the Democrats held that Governor PEABODY was seated by fraud and conspiracy. A curious rumor asserted that 23 "independent", or anti-Peabody, Republicans could not be induced to vote to elect Mr. PEABODY Governor for the on sale. It is not improbable that the full term ending in 1907 and that, by a private agreement between him, the Peabody Republicans and the anti-Peabody Republicans he agreed to resign so that mats, and the recognition is universal of the Hon. JESSE F. McDonald, Lieutenant-Governor, might succeed him as

It was hard to believe a rumor which attributed to Governor PRABODY complicity in such a scheme to disappoint the persons who voted for him and to circumvent a decision of the Colorado Supreme Court. Nevertheless, on Friday, after holding the office for twentyfour hours, Governor PEABODY resigned, and Lieutenant-Governor McDonald was sworn in as his successor.

How true to the facts the Republican majority report was; whether there was sufficient fraud, clearly proved beyond doubt, to vitiate Governor ADAMS'S apparent title; to what extent the course of the Legislature in unseating ADAMS is approved by the people of Colorado, and what were the real reasons for which Governor PEABODY retired as soon as he had obtained the office alleged to be his by right nobody in these parts has sufficient means of knowing.

It is natural to suspect that in a Commonwealth where lawlessness was so long permitted fraud at elections would be regarded as a mere incident. But if the frauds in Denver and other precincts were proved, why were they not proved to the satisfaction of all the Republicans in the General Assembly? Or was it easier for some Republicans to forgive fraud than to forgive Governor PEABODY?

The Money Rewards of a Writer.

The announcement that Gen. LEW WALLACE'S will contained only four sentences has additional interest because of the widespread understanding that his very considerable estate was based upon, if not practically derived from the sales of a single work of fiction. The actual royalties paid to Gen. WAL-LACE during the last twenty-five years are known probably to few persons; but altogether they must have reached a large total. In addition, Gen. WALLACE undoubtedly received sums of no small value from the dramatic presentation of his story, and also from publie readings given by himself in various

parts of the country. cess of this writer and of a dozen others | and all that sort of thing. with authorship, in the hope of winning elusive fame and substantial fortune at a single bound. The remarkable feature of the case is that in the last few years such successes have become almost chronic, and the author of a novel which has sold 100,000 copies or more feels that practically he can dictate his own terms. or the reason that publishers compete keenly for his next book. When FANNY BURNEY'S "Evelina" was published a century and a quarter ago it took London by storm, was eagerly discussed by "everybody from the King down," and within six months had achieved what was then a phenomenal sale of 2,000 copies. Nowadays a new writer, if he or she happens to strike the popular taste, may see a book run into 150,000 copies or more six months after publication in this country alone, as occurred only last season; while the author of several of the "largest selling" novels may expect a sale of 50,000 copies in advance of publication-and sometimes the expectation is realized.

Barring a few notable examples, the booming of fiction is a recent development in the business of publishing books, and the end thereof is not in sight, although some publishers are frank to say they wish they could see it. The expenses of "promotion and publicity," they add, are enormous, involving not only advertising in daily and weekly newspapers, but the sending out of millions of folders, circular letters, booklets and catalogues, the postal charges for which alone run into thousands of dollars in a single season. Also there are travelling salesmen to be considered. covering the entire country. While we may appreciate the attitude of conservative publishers toward these new de velopments, it must not be forgotten that the schools of this country are graduating each year hundreds of thousands of possible novel readers; and the chances are that books of "popular" fiction will to the city yesterday commented with Jan. 17 the joint convention of the sell more largely in the future than ever

One feature of present conditions often nine Democrats to investigate. March 3 alluded to by the more fastidious readers is that in point of manufacture too many excellence of paper and printing, good taste in cover design, elegance of general appearance. Apparently they are made cincts, reckoned up a Peabody plurality | to read and throw away; but publishers of 2,380 in the State. Four Republican cannot altogether be blamed for saving members, including the chairman of the in the cost of manufacture when writers committee, were convinced that fraud insist on having increased royalties. On had been proved in 48 Denver precincts, a basis of 10 per cent. royalty, successful and disproved in the remaining 56. They authors used to write books of what are said that Governor PEABODY had not termed "permanent value," realizing proved his case and recommended that therefrom sufficient for a good living, cratic members made the same recom- and often leaving their families "well mendation. This division of Republican off" when they died. On a basis of 15

complished, and in addition have business relations with a Wall Street broker. Nowadays we occasionally hear strange tales of 20 per cent. asked-seldom granted-and once in a while a nightmarish romance of 25 per cent. royalty which some author's agent-presumably an animated brazen image-has demanded. No wonder the publishers are becoming more cautious. If things keep on, Miss Maria Eltheanah Whip-POORWILL, author of "The Mermaid's Tragedy," will be coyly suggesting a royalty of 175 per cent. when her next

novel is ready for publication. A few days before his tragic death it is said that PAUL LEICESTER FORD expressed an opinion to the effect that a royalty of 15 per cent, seemed to him to be the proper proportion for an author who had won a substantial following; and 10 per cent: for an author who had not won his spurs. In paying 20 per cent. to any writer, he added, the publisher stands an excellent chance of losing money, especially if he makes an advance payment before a book is put soundest publishing houses would agree with this opinion.

## Farewell, Thou Lob!

New York has heard a hundred orators, full of "thunder and small beer, tonitruate against the trusts. She has sat, unmoved and tearless, while, in words of brimstone and blue fire, the tribunes of the peo-pul yelled at her that these monsters "levy tribute" on everything from the cradle to the coffin. At last she is awakened. At last the despot's heel is on her toe.

Despatches from Portland tell her that the "big four" of the Portland lobster dealers, who control half the entire lobster output of the United States. "have joined the Lobster Trust." Thus all the New England lobstermen are in the trust. Thus the main source of the supplies of Lobsteria is in the hands of ruthless monopolists.

"A prominent Portland dealer," who saves his life temporarily by hiding his name, says that "lobsters are a luxury, not a necessity.

Here in Manhattan, this Lobsteria of Lobsterdom, lobsters are the prime and sole necessity. They are the one food. Music and art, the opera and the theatre, tive as subsidiaries and feeders of the lobster palace. The architecture of Lobsteria is lobster architecture. New York is the great lobsterium, the bank and clearing house of lobsters. All lobster pots empty here. All lobsterdom lives to eat lobsters by electric light. The fierce light falls on lobster halls and Würzburg oceans, full and foamy.

Lobster! There is nothing else. Corporate greed now lays its accursed hands upon the lobsters of the people. An extra session of Congress ought to be called at once.

A Lobster Rate Regulation bill must be passed!

## Justice Hooker.

Some folks, we observe, speak affectedly of Justice HOOKER's present attitude at Albany and of the manœuvres of his lawyers to prevent a daylight investigation of the charges against their client. Justice HOOKER, we are told, was stung unwisely into demanding an heaped upon it lately is clearly unjust It is no wonder that the financial suc- investigation by an Assembly committee, and undeserved. in the past ten years should encourage a | efforts to protect Justice Hooker from host of men and women to experiment | "his own rash act"-when he requested that an investigation be made-have become but another humiliating and un-

worthy chapter in the whole affair. Nothing else was to be expected. The man who could carry his relatives on the payroll of the Government "for which no services were rendered or intended to be rendered": the man who could divert the salaries of other Government servants to his own pockets through his own wife; the man who could pack, or whose friends could pack, a meeting of the State Bar Association called to discuss the charges against him, couldn't very well help dodging and blinking and winking and shirking and shifting and squealing when he was confronted by what many had been led to believe would be a square discussion of the charges against him.

For our part we did not expect any other line of conduct on the part of Justice HOOKER or his advisers.

#### Queer Attempt to Change the Partnership Law.

It will be recalled that within the last month a controversy among the members of the old banking firm of VERMILYE & Co. became the subject of a litigation in which WILLIAM A. READ, the partner having the largest interest in the firm, sought to restrain DONALD MACKAY and some of the other partners who were proposing toorganize a new firm from continuing to use the name VERMILYE & Co.," upon the ground that it was a part of the good will constituting an asset of the firm which should be disposed of like any other asset and the proceeds divided among the members of the firm in proportion to their respective interests.

The motion for the preliminary injunction was submitted on elaborate affidavits and briefs and is now under consideration by Judge BISCHOFF.

Members of the Legislature who came some amusement upon the coincidence that there appeared in the Assembly for passage a bill amending section 20 of the copartnership law so as to provide that where a firm is about to discontinue its business and a majority of the partners are members of a new firm formed to carry on business of the same character, or where a majority of the members consent in writing to the use of the old name by the new copartnership, such name may be used without the consent of the rest of the partners and in disregard of any right which they might otherwise have.

Whether the amendment would accomplish that result is not entirely clear. But it is quite certain that if the framers of the bill had been seeking to secure legislation going as far as possible within the limits of legislative power to aid the

in securing the use of the name without compensating Mr. READ more appropriate language could not have been selected.

ENDE DE BANKETE ARE MERCET SECON PORM

The bill was introduced by Senator RAINES in the Senate on Feb. 3. It was reported by the Judiciary Committee of that body without a hearing and was passed in the Senate before any public attention was called to the fact that it was pending, even though it is of far reaching importance and would radically change the copartnership law of this State. The bill was immediately taken over to the lower house and there the Judiciary Committee, without a hearing, reported it favorably. Last Monday or Tuesday it was brought up on final passage in the Assembly and an effort made to "kiss" it through, as that experienced Senator, Mr. RAINES, had done in the Senate. There was little debate, but Assemblyman WAINWRIGHT asked whether the bill would not affect litigation over the use of the name of anold banking house in New York city. There was no satisfactory answer to this question. And the suspicion aroused by the radical nature of the bill and the quiet manner in which it had been expedited in both houses led to its disastrous defeat by a vote of 59 to 10. A motion was made to reconsider the vote, and this was laid upon the table, where it remains,

In the hurly-burly at Alban; legislators who are serving only the public need a keen scent wherewith to detect legislation designed to aid private interests.

## The Tenement House Commission.

The abuse to which Commissioner T. C. T. CRAIN has been subjected since the unfortunate and fatal fire in an Allen street building last week seems, at least, to be more harsh than the circumstances justify. The long death list was caused in part by delay in sending in the alarm of fire and in part by the fact that the fire escapes on the building were blocked by goods and chattels stored on them by the tenants.

The discoverer of the fire sent the alarm to Fire Headquarters by telephone instead of through the telegraph alarm box. Precious minutes were wasted thus, and Chief CROKER is authority for the statement that had the alarm been rung over the department wires the engines and trucks would have arrived earlier than they did, with the result that the firemen would have had a better opportunity to save the imperilled persons. For this delay the Tenement House Commissioner is certainly not responsible.

To use fire escapes as storage places is an ancient and highly valued habit of flat and tenement dwellers. It is part of the duty of the Tenement House Commissioner to prevent it, but to do so is not an easy task. The difficulty of accomplishing it is certainly not less than that which the Police Commissioner meets in stopping gambling or the "social evil." The tenement house inspectors clear the fire escapes at 9 o'clock in the morning, and an hour later the obstructions are back where they were. That the fire escapes are rendered useless by barrels, boxes, beds and similar household goods is not entirely the fault of

the Tenement House Commissioner. Mr. CRAIN'S department may fairly censurable for certain things, but some of the criticism and denunciation

It must be borne in mind that the excellent and aged Senator from Alabama would probably be ready to believe that it was WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL who gave the original apple to Mother Evz.

Gen. JOE HAWLEY was a gentleman and an American. He would have craved no other eulogy.

By June next the Cape to Cairo Railway will be completed northward to Kalomo the administrative centre of West Rhodesia or Barotseland. A further extension of 250 miles beyond Kalomo will be reached early next year. This section will be built the Mashonaland Railway Company. There will then be continuous railway com munication from Cape Town to within 100 miles of the southeast corner of the Congo Free State, a total distance of about 2,000 miles. For the Kalomo-Broken Hill extension and for other necessary development of the country, the Mashonaland Railway Company is about to issue 5 per cent. debentures to the amount of \$12,500,000, guaranteed by the British South Africa Company.

Russian railways are not of much use to Russian commerce these days. During the first five weeks of the year the loss in freight carried was 300,000 tons, according to the latest official returns. These figures speak eloquently of the extraordinary disorganization of the roads, owing to the war's demands. In the middle of February, 1903, the accumulated freight was 120,000 tons, and on the same date in 1904 it was 119,000 tons, while on Feb. 15, 1905, it was 1,583,960 Grain, in large quantities, stored along the lines of railway, has felt the thaw and is rendered useless by sprouting.

No less than \$30,000 worth of pictures, carpets

The exact extent to which gambling will be discouraged in New York city by the destruction of "pictures, carpets, rugs and mirrors" would be an interesting subject for inquiry. If such harmless house furnishings must be burned up, why should not the houses from which they were taken be condemned and razed as accessories before, during and after the fact?

During the past week the Dover Legislature has adopted what is called "the antipillory law," abolishing the custom, tenaciously retained in the Delaware tribunals, of imposing upon delinquents the mediaval penalty of "standing in the pillory." An almost revolutionary and incendiary proposition to do away with "the whipping post," another survival of the days of old in Delaware, was adopted by one branch of the Delaware Legislature, only to be defeated by the other.

Last summer the cherished and hereto fore unchallenged distinction which Delaware has held against all comers of an annually failing peach crop was overshadowed by the alleged failure of the peach crop of Michigan.

The pillory no more; the annual peach crop failure rivalled, if not exceeded, and the whipping post threatened. Some reckless reformer will next be proposing to do ness or of fastional or personal motives do all that their predecessors had ac- defendants, Mr. Mackay and his partners, away with Appeters himself

THE WEAKNESS OF 60,000,000.

Is the Population of the New World's Other Half Hopelessly Dependent?

Here is an extraordinary confession of neapacity-the most extraordinary, in view of the number of persons implicated and the extent of the territory they surrender, that the history of the world has to show. For this confession is already a part of history, of nearly unnoted and very recent history. It is expressed in plain words. It is implied by particular overt acts and general acquiescence in those acts. First, as to the words.

A citizen of the Argentine Republic shows in his book entitled "Nuestra America" both the causes and the results of the inability of Latin-Americans to govern themselves. The book is reviewed by a Spanish-American resident of Mexico, who aeknowledges that its statements are all true and applicable to all the southern republics, adding some painfully sincere comments which express profound discouragement. The review is published, with evident appreciation, in one of the popular newspapers of the West Indies. Thus, all of the three grand divisions of Latin-America are heard from, either in the original composition or the emphatic acceptance of this summary. No document could make a larger claim to present fairly what Latin-Americans of all sections think of themselves.

What, then, are they thinking and saying about themselves at the very time we are saying in plainer English than ever before that no one else shall govern thom?

Author and reviewer units in the belief that "the Spanish-Americans are incapable of forming a true republic." As for the source of this incapacity, the author traces it to the blending of the European conquerors with inferior races, and says that the atavistic cruelty displayed in their civil wars is a product of the amalgamation of indigenes with "equally cruel" Spaniards "Death," he thinks it necessary to recall, even at this late day-so grievous are the inherited tendencies he must account forwas the dogma of the Mexican religion; tortures were its rites. When the Grand Sacrificer was ready to officiate they dressed him in a tunio empurpled with human blood; he tore out the hearts of victims chained to the altar, and with a silver spoon deposited their quivering hearts in the idol's monstrous mouth. Whereas the Santo Oficio in old Spain burned alive 10,000 persons in eighteen years, an immense bonfire in which 65,000 victims were consumed sanctified a temple at its dedication in the

country that was to become New Spain. "With such antecedents, Spanish, Indian African, the Latin peoples of America could not improvise republics after winning their independence. Indeed, nothing is improvised in history." He contrasts Iberian institutions with Saxon or Teutonic in the former there was no preparation, no training for the republican experiment. The republic in Saxon communities is sincere, original, proper; in Latin communities, he insists, merely its forms are adopted -it is an imitation, it is conventional, it is hybrid.

And the reviewer breaks in at this point, declaring emphatically that the Cuban Republic would really be no better than the others if it were not for the Platt amendment.

The heads of political parties are de soriptively called caciques (Indian chiefs), and their character is drawn rather humorously: "There are moments when it appears that the Spanish-American cacique represent ideas; that they are chiefs of a political party which represents principles. But that is only an optical illusion. \* \* \* Our Argentine author supposes the case of

a fellow named Pereira, who becomes powerful as leader of cowboys and ranchmen-the Pereiristas. "Pereira and the Pereirists have declared in favor of free trade. Now, do you fancy that the Pereirist party is a group of converts who have come together under an econ No, a thousand times no. And the proof is that Pereira has never opened a volume of political economy in his life. Though he dogmatizes with assumption of authority, and almost with eloquence, he does not know the first thing about either free trade

or protection. "Within the system controlled by these caclques there is no parliamentary government. A congress under a cacique is a cruel mockery, almost entirely composed of creatures of the principal cacique. If questions are debated there, the debates. so-called are merely cockfights, contests for personal supremacy; and there is no

interchange of ideas on government. . . "A friend of a great and wise politician, having been chosen Deputy [Member of Congress], exclaimed: 'How well my friend has behaved toward me! I asked him for a post with little work and \$500 a month, and he gave me one with \$1,000 and no work at all.'

We need not translate further. Any one who reads influential South American journals can recall pessimistic articles to match the one I cite-of more recent date. maybe, than the one I have chosen to illustrate my point. The fact is, the language is so sad, depressing, extravagant, that cheerful souls are ashamed to translate it; turn, rather, to the rose-colored semiofficial reports of progress designed to flatter the hopes of merchant, immigrant

and investor. Secondly, as to the acts.

It is a careful understatement to say that eading citizens-"caciques" and othersof several different southern republics, at the same time, but of course without planning concurrence, try to have the course of most important events in their native countries practically directed by organizations here, by private persons or the Government of the United States. They behave as though they were subject, and their fellow citizens all subject, living in a province of an imaginary American empire. Yet there is no protest. All the countries of the same class, by acquiescence in the prostration of some of their number, and by acquiescence in the largest claim of control by the United States (as the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine is rapidly unfolded), hold toward this country the attitude which would not for a single day be held by them if the conviction of dependence, of their own incapacity, had not gone home profoundly. My own views, as a citizen of the United

States, used to differ entirely from those conveyed by the most recent words and acts of our Latin-American neighbors. I was hostile to any weak yielding on their part; resentful of any sign of a disposition on our part to let them lie down at our feet. For our own sake, for their sake, they ought to grow in strength, I thought, to the end that, when the political tie is closer, as it must be eventually, they should be worthy as only self-reliant communities ever are worthy; trained and equipped to fight in our common cause when it should become necessary, and never relying wholly upon the United States for defence against foreign attack; united to this country first of all, quite simply, by treaties of reciprocity embodying tariff concessions which they would appreciate more readily and more steadily than any other bond or obligation we could impose. The admitted, observed past incapacity of those communities in

themselves, to form true republics, was not, in my opinion, a permanent condition. Atavistic cruelty would become a manageable trait when strong currents of immigra

tion turned toward Central and South America. There would be among the newcomers a small but controlling element of the Northern people who do inherit the talent for self-government, and the powerfully steadying effect of prosperity won through industrial pursuits would be felt by all. Yes, industrial prosperity soon enough would make that wonderful southern continent a tame affair, though never quite spoiling its great mountains and incomparable rivers.

the Far South and Southeast to govern

My opinions, however, are completely overshadowed by those of the people who confess their weakness. The most splendid of possessions, the vivid part of the world, was theirs till now. But now they say their hands are weak

They say the sixty-odd millions of Latin Americans cannot hold Latin-America. We say the great colonizing Powers of Europe must not gain it, or any new part of it.

These are two big facts. We shall err like the sophists if we talk about anything else just at present. My opinions, long held and sometimes, I fear, rather forced upon public attention, are rejected, excluded. The reader's most intelligently held old opinions on Latin-American matters, also, the reader himself should make an effort to exclude, to dismiss absolutely from his mind. The two big facts are the beginning of wisdom. They drive all the little opinions out of our heads. They do the work that Socrates

used to do by his method. We may read in Grote's "Plato" that Socrates considered the negative procedure to be valuable by itself and separately His theory of the natural state of the human mind among established communities was one which we find indispensable at this juncture: in effect, that the natural or usual state of mind was not simply ignorance, but ignorance mistaking itself for knowl edge. The only way of dissipating such false persuasion of knowledge was the effective stimulus of the negative test, whereby a state of non-belief, or painful consciousness of ignorance, was substicuted in its place. Such second state ought to be preliminary to a third, acquired by the struggles of the mind to escape and to rise to defensible beliefs.

Now, since they who should know best about the Far South say they cannot, and we say no other Power shall, the United States must positively govern there.

Provided what they say is true. Their confessions tally in all respects with descriptions written by persons of Northern birth who have travelled and lived long in their republics. But old travellers' talescharacterizations that have the sting and smart caught from personal injury-do these not go into the rubbish heap, too? If our minds are clear of all such things, prepared to rise to defensible beliefs, we shall require such brand new evidence as is presented by and in the Latin-American regions themselves, and in no other way s accessible, is to be found in no book or great library full of books.

Is there really a Latin-American character-therefore, a Latin-American destiny; one character, a common destiny in Argentina, Mexico, Cuba, land-locked Bolivia, openly scandalous Venezuela and Santo Domingo? All the way from Texas and Florida to the Straits of Magellan are there about the same radical defects, never to be cured, the republic being actually conventional, hybrid, in the case of every separate nation, without a single exception being a good imitation at best, where it may seem good at all?

Then some of our first national undertakings in any part-any small, near part -of Latin-America will seem strangely large till we get used to them; problems segregated for special observation and treatment oddly settling back into the mass soon after treatment is suspended, and a multitude of similar things to be done

presenting themselves. Everything well begun by the most resourceful of nations may be done successfully. If the negative procedure is applied, and useful knowledge is produced; if painful consciousness of ignorance shall be followed by struggles of the mind to rise to defensible beliefs; then a good beginning will be made, and this writing justified.

MARRION WILCOX.

# My Bunting, Right or Wrong.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Sunday's Sun Mr. Goldwin Smith said that any one who had proposed to punish a pedler for sacrilege in having the Union Jack on the wrapping of his wares and to present a medal to a policeman for arresting him would certainly have been deemed a candidate for a berth in Colney Hatch. I am sure that Mr. Smith has reference to a case that happened in Boston some time ago, and that he did not earn the particulars from a reliable source. but got his ideas from a misleading report of the incident.

Any one who did not know the facts would suppose that some poor pedler, selling tea strainers or plated ware from house to house, had been pounced upon by a crank policeman and arrested because his wares were covered by the American flag. Now, the facts in the case were as follows:

Previous to that arrest it was a common Previous to that arrest it was a common sight on the streets of Boston to see the American flag displayed at the peanut stands and bootblack stands, and at many places more pretentious, with strips of white cloth sewn across it, on which the good quality of the shines, peanuts, &c., were set forth.

This got to be so common that people became indignant, and an ordinance was passed forbidding the use of the nation's flag for such purposes. flag for such purposes.

The greatest offenders in this line were

The greatest offenders in this line were men ignorant of our language, institutions and the respect due to the American flag.

Some time after this law went into effect a police officer in the North End found a street rag and bone picker picking up rags and bones from the gutters and thrusting them into his bag. This bag was made of an American flag. The policeman-arrested the rag picker, who was fined by the Court. The policeman received a medal for his commendable act. Nothing short of that arrest would teach that class a lesson.

If that rag picker was not desecrating the flag, what do you call desecration? Long live Policeman McCafferty and his like, and three cheers for Old Glory! W. J. FLYNN.

NATICE, Mass. March 16.

The Course of True Love. A youth of lofty birth (A peerless person verily) Unto a maid one day The question pops misguidedly, And gets the frosted "nay" Quite promptly and decidedly.

He cries: "Worth doesn't pay! At least, not necessarily) I'll put the thing away At once-(just temporarily)."

Love beats his conscience-ah!-And as he cannot stem it, he Becomes a despera-Do in the far Yosemite. With grief and shame untold

He talks to tourists pleadingly; "Excuse me, sir-your gold." This pains me, ma'am, exceedingly." Immense is his cupidity But, ah! what mournful sobs! What ocular humidity!

When rich, that maid seeks he Who treated bim so shabbily. He murmurs: "Marry me!"
Quite softly, nay cantabile. She sighs: "I love but you," And, wedded in tranquillity. Acute respectability.

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

WHO IS "THE EMPLOYER"? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reference to your remark on the influence of strikes upon the price of articles, I may tell you that here in Canada strikes in the building trade are held to have been largely the cause of the scarcity of houses and consequent rise in rents, severely felt by the mechanics themselves, as well as by

other classes of the community. The truth cannot be too strongly impressed on the artisan that he is an employer, and that when he refuses to give nore than he chooses or can afford for any article, he keeps down the wages of the artisan by whom that article is produced. A rise in wages must produce a rise in prices against the artisan as well as against the rest of the community. The capitalist, though called the employer, is in fact rather the organizer of labor. The real employer is the consumer, whom no union can force to give a higher price for the article-in other words, to give higher wages to its producer than he can afford and thinks fit.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

HOBBIES AND DIVORCE.

Cultivate the First to Prevent the Neces sity for the Second. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Innumerable theories have been advanced suggesting cures for the divorce evil, but I do not remember having seen one that advocated solely the use of good, old fashioned common

sense. Let us for one moment look at the question from a strictly sensible standpoint. Two people marry. In a majority of cases they know less about one another's real character, whether they have been engaged one month or ten years, than their next door neighbors; for the neighbors know, at least, what language Jim uses when the lawn hose bursts and how Margaret acts when a gown is spoiled-whereas Jim and Margaret, as general thing, have only seen each other at their best, and when each was trying to please

and impress the other. In three months time each has discovered the petty human weaknesses and faults of the other, and the disillusionment is often more complete than either would admit.

more complete than either would admit. The wife in the course of time becomes the mother of children, and gives to them her love and affection, retaining, perhaps, her ideal in a dream of her daughter's future husband. The man provides liberally for his family, but goes outside for the sympathy that every man craves.

Now, it is at this crucial point in these two people's lives that common sense would do so much. Every man has, or ought to have, a hobby. Let the wife interest herself in that hobby. She can if she will, provided it is not lion hunting. Every true woman has some pet ambition. Let the husband foster and encourage it. In short, let every couple realize that mutual companionship and ambition are necessary for a lasting love.

It will naturally follow that one will give or take more than the other. The one with the stronger character will have to give more sympathy to the other's hobby than will be shown to his own, but this very attitude will create a protecting love, while the weaker one will look to the stronger for encouragement and support.

one will look to the stronger for who have support.

I believe if every married couple at the end of three months would try to realize that lasting happiness can only come through growth, through constantly striving to have the separate aims and ambitions become mutual, there would be fewer divorce problems to be solved.

S. B. NEW YORK, March 18.

ANOTHER GREAT AWAKENING. Meaning of the Successful Revivals Now in Progress.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Except that we are not in the throes of a financial panic, as in 1857, are we not at the beginning of another "Great Awakening" in matters of religion? There is this difference, that whereas in 1857 we were in desperation appealing to God for help, we are now turning from philosophical statements of indefinite doubt, put forth by men who have philosophized themselves into a belief that they really do doubt: to the simple, childlike, God-trusting faith of our God-fearing fathers and mothers. We have been so ted and sickened with assertions of philosophic doubt that conscience and heart alike revolt, and naturally so.

As a blessed change we fall back on simple faith in Jesus and His atonement. Directly we do that our hearts are cheered, our faith in humanity is strengthened, our trust confirmed, and, wit martyrs' suffering, we experience at least a share of that sublime faith in God and Christ Jesus which, in past centuries, has led thousands of men and women, amid their sufferings and their mar-tyrdom, to say with Paul: "I count all things but Christ Jesus, my Lord."

So it is and so it always will be with those who believe, rather than attempt to reason their way in that joy, peace and patience which comes to all, storm tossed though they may be, who cast aside all human made creeds and beliefs and trust entirely in the blood and life of Jesus.

Religion, comforting, peace giving religion, is not a matter of the intellect, but of the heart. In no other way can the nine months old and still growing revival in Wales be accounted for; nor the recent religious moving of the people in Denver; nor the revivals in Binghamton, Elmira, Troy, Cohoes Schenectady and elsewhere in the Empire State; nor the success which followed Dr. Dawson's recent visit to Boston; nor the unparallelled results now being achieved in Lordon by the Americans Alexander and Torrey: nor the promising opening of revival work in New York city; nor the gree work in Louisville, Ky., where 4,000 persons testified for Christ and the better life in a single day; nor the great meetings now going on in Los Angeles: nor the hundred other manifestations "Great Awakening of 1905.

There is another "Great Awakening," and we who are awake feel the joy which attends the been groping our way through the sophistries d intellectual doubters. In those years of doubt we stumbled painfully along the care-laden pathway of life. Now we are pressing confidently forward in the knowledge that our feet rest upon the Rock of Ages.

Greater intellects than ours may philosophize

and doubt, but we take more comfort for our dalllife out of "Jesus, Lover of My Spul," than they or any one can get out of all the books setting up reason in place of faith, in all the libraries of the SCHENECTADY, March 18.

John Morley on America.

From the Nineteenth Century.
Of a democracy originally British, the most astonishing and triumphant achievement so has been the persevering absorption and incor-poration across the Atlantic of a ceaseless torrent of heterogeneous elements from every point of the compass into one united, stable, industrious and pacific state with eighty millions of tion, combining the centralized concert of a federal system with local independence, and unit e energy with the encouragement of individual freedom. the Roman Empire, or Romish Church, or the Byzan

There Is a Difference. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not know whether THE SUN cares for kind words, but while !

Empire, or Russia, or Charles the Great, or

see all the other papers for the day I find their perusal a waste of time. When I finish reading them I know little more than when I began, and am dissatisfied in the end. I can read THE SUN through, lay it down satisfied feeling the time well spent. It is truly a reliable newspaper for the day, containing all of impor-

R. HUNTINGTON. SANTA CRUE, March &. The War is Over. From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.
If any Southern State now has a flag or flags

nce that has happened at home a

captured from Northern troops during the war. otherwise obtained, such flag or flags should be returned voluntarily and graciously. Let us be as generous as our former foes at the North. Let the good work of reconciliation go or

The Wisdom of Casar's Wife. Casar announced that his wife should be above

"I'm just one flight above," she rejoined dryly "why did you leave your boots on the landing last night? Hastily changing the subject, he took occasion

A Mystery.

Stella-Did he ask you for a lock of your hair? Bella-No; on the contrary, he asked my little brother for the key to it.

The Sixth Sense. Knicker-What is the sixth sense? Bocker-Horse scass.